### ALTERATIONS IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME VICTORIAN MARINE MOLLUSCA.

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(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 13th July, 1914.)

Some confusion having arisen through the alteration, during recent years, of the names of several of our Victorian shells, we desire to submit the last accepted names and those previously used, together with explanatory notes on the changes.

PARVITEREBRA HARRISONI, T.-Woods.

1877.—Mangelia harrisoni, T.-Woods. P.R.S. Vic., p. 56. 1900.—Raphitoma harrisoni, T.-Woods. Pritchard and Gatliff, id., vol. xii., n.s., for 1899, p. 179.

Obs.—This species has caused much diversity of opinion amongst authors as to its generic position. It has been classed in the following genera:—Euryta, Mangelia, Daphnella, Terebra, and Cithara: but the difficulty has now been overcome by the erection of the genus Parviterebra by Pilsbry in 1904 for the reception of it and other similar shells.

PHASIANELLA PERDIX, Wood.

1828.—Phasianella perdix, Wood. Index Testaceologicus. Suppl., p. 48, pl. 6, f. 46.

1834.—Phasianella ventricosa, Quoy and Gaimard. Astrolabe,

Zool., vol. iii., p. 237, pl. 59, f. 8, 9.

1902.—Phasianella ventricosa, Quoy and Gaimard. Pritchard and Gatliff, P.R.S. Vic., vol. xiv., n.s., p. 112.

Obs.—Wood's species appears to have been ignored by most writers, but his figure above cited, although small, depicts our species admirably; we also have a large series of it from the adjoining States, also Western Australia and Tasmania.

MEGATEBENNUS JAVANICENSIS, Lamarck.

1822.-Fissurella javanicensis, Lamarck. Anim. S. Vert., vol. vi., part 2, p. 14.

1834.—Fissurella trapezina, Sowerby. P.Z.S. Lond., p. 126. 1841.—Fissurella javaniensis, Lamarck. Delessert, Recueil Coquilles, pl. 24, f. 8 (a) (b) (c).
1903.—Megalebennus trapezina, Sowerby. Pritchard and Gat-

liff, P.R.S. Vic., vol. xv., n.s., p. 182.

Obs.—This is our commonest species of the key-hole limpets. The specimen figured by Delessert appears to be somewhat deformed.

Anapella triquetra, Hanley.

1843.—Mesodesma triquetra, Hanley. P.Z.S. Lond., p. 101.

1856.—Mesodesma triquetrum, Hanley. Cat. Rec. Biv. Shells, p. 341, pl. 12, f. 20.

1857.—Anapa triquetra, Hanley. H. and A. Adams, Genera,

vol. ii., p. 415, pl. 106, f. 5, 5a.

Obs.—This shell has been identified by many Australian writers as a synonym of Crassatella cuneata, Lamarck, a figure of the type of which is given by M. E. Lamy in Bulletin No. 4 of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1912, p. 5; it is there classed as a Mesodesma, and is altogether different from A. triquetra. It shows a pallial sinus; A. triquetra has none.

### HEMIDONAX AUSTRALIENSE, Reeve.

1844.—Cardium australiense, Reeve. Conch. Icon., vol. ii., pl. 5, f. 24.

1903.—Donax cardioides, Lamarck. Pritchard and Gatliff (not of Lamarck), P.R.S. Vic., vol. xvi., n.s., p. 119.

Obs.—This is a distinct species from H. donaciforme, Schro., of which Donax cardioides, Lam., is considered to be a synonym. We have a typical specimen of the latter species, received from Mr. G. B. Sowerby, London. It has stronger radial sculpture, the umbos are more central, and the colouration is different. We have not found it on our shores, our species being H. australiense, although it is much smaller, and might be considered distinct.

# TELLINA (ARCOPAGIA) VICTORIAE, nom. mut.

1818.—Tellina decussata, Lamarck. Anim. S. Vert., vol. v.,

p. 352, not of Wood, 1815.

1846.—Tellina decussata, Lamarck (not of Wood). Sowerby, Thes. Conch., vol. i., p. 262, pl. 60 in text, pl. 62 on plate, f. 184.

1903.—Tellina decussata, Wood. Pritchard and Gatliff (not of

Wood), P.R.S. Vic., vol. xvi., n.s., p. 117.

Obs. — The shell found on our coast is not the Tellina decussata of Wood, described and figured in his "General Conchology," p. 190, pl. 43, f. 2 and 3, published in 1815, but it is Lamarck's species of the same name published in 1818. We therefore re-name it as above.

### Gomphina undulosa, Lamarck.

1818.-Venus undulosa, Lamarck. Anim. S. Vert., vol. v., p. 606, No. 85.

1903.—Chione undulosa, Lamarck. Pritchard and Gatliff.

P.R.S. Vic., vol. xvi., n.s., p. 128.

1909.—Gomphina undulosa, Lamarck. Jukes-Browne, P. Mal. Soc. Lond., vol. viii., pp. 233-237 and 244.

# Lasaea scalaris, Philippi.

1847.—Poronia scalaris, Philippi. Zeit. f. Malak., vol. iv., p. 72.

1847.—Poronia parreysi, Philippi. Id., p. 73.

1847.—Poronia purpurata, Philippi. Id., p. 73. 1863.—Poronia australis, Souverbie. Jour. de Conch., vol. xi., p. 287, pl. 12, f. 8. 1902.—Lasaa scalaris, Philippi. Hedley, Mem. Austr. Mus.,

vol. iv., p. 321.

1904.-Lasæa rubra, Pritchard and Gatliff (not of Montagu), P.R.S. Vic., vol. xvii., n.s., p. 226.

1913.—Lasæa scalaris, Philippi. Suter, Man. N.Z. Moll., p. 928.

Obs.—The above species has been considered by many writers to be conspecific with the European L. rubra; but, having received specimens of the latter from Mons. Dautzenberg, of Paris, and Mr. Jukes-Browne, of England, we are constrained to consider it a distinct species. Our shell attains to much greater dimensions, and in the adult specimens is usually strongly concentrically ridged; young forms found together with these are generally smooth. L. scalaris is covered densely with minute pittings or punctures, a feature not discernible on L. rubra.

#### CYAMIOMACTRA BALAUSTINA, Gould.

1861.—Kellia balaustina, Gould. Boston Proc. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. viii., p. 33.

1908.—Cyamiomactra nitida, Hedley. P.L.S. N.S.W., vol.

xxxiii., p. 477, pl. 9, f. 19 and 20.

1913.—Cyamiomactra balaustina, Gould. Hedley, P.L.S. N.S.W., vol. xxxviii., p. 268.

Obs.—Mr. Hedley, in the "Memoirs of the Australian Museum," 1902, vol. iv., p. 321, placed Kellia balaustina, Gould, as a synonym of Lasæa scalaris, Phil. In the last reference given above, after seeing the type of Gould's species, he considers it a valid one, and that his own C. nitida is absolutely the same.

FISHERIFS.—From time to time the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs has been publishing the zoological results of the fishing experiments carried out by the s.s. Endeavour, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dannevig. The parts contain a varying number of pages, and are well illustrated. Part 1 of vol. ii (January, 1914) contains a report of 62 pages on Hydroida collected in the Great Australian Bight, by Mr. W. M. Bale, F.R.M.S., illustrated with seven plates. The second part, just issued, is devoted to a report on some mollusca, by Mr. C. Hedley, of the Australian Museum, Sydney.